

PRICE ONE CENT.

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# EXTRA

## LAST EDITION.

### MR. CHURCH ON THE RACK.

#### THE CHIEF ENGINEER RECITING HIS CHAPTER ON THE AQUEDUCT.

He Was Not Consulted in regard to the Award of Contracts—One Order that Seems to Have Been Misinterpreted and Another Which O'Brien & Clark Heard of Very Early After Its Issuance.

The atmosphere in the vicinity of the Aqueduct Investigating Committee was permeated this morning with rumors of sensational developments and of possible summary removals of Aqueduct Commissioners by Gov. Hill.

Senator Van Cortt did not believe there was any truth in them, and Senator McNaughton said very decidedly, on the authority of an intimate friend of the Governor, that the latter would take no action in the matter at all until the report of the committee had been submitted.

It was also stated that the questions relating to the Aqueduct Commission would not come before the extra session of the Legislature.

Senator Hendricks presided and Senator Fassett was absent. Chief Engineer Benjamin S. Church, who was the first witness of the day, had with him a large staff of assistants, who brought great armfuls of books and documents.

In answer to Mr. Boardman's question Mr. Church stated that he had been chief engineer of the Aqueduct since the beginning of the work.

Neither he nor any one of the engineering department had been consulted in regard to the award of contracts, except so far as to give an opinion as to the manner in which they should be awarded generally.

"I advised and always hoped that the Commissioners would award the contract so that the contractors could concentrate their plant. This was for convenience in prosecuting the work."

"You recollect the circular letter of Nov. 20, 1886, in regard to the substitution of rubble masonry for dry packing?"

"Yes, sir."

"Before this letter it was the custom generally to use dry packing over the arch, was it not?"

"Yes, sir."

The chief engineer here made a statement showing the various kinds of construction used in the Aqueduct and the length of each in miles, by which it appeared that there were six miles of timbered section and four miles of masonry section which required rubble masonry over the arch.

There were some where rubble was put in instead of dry filling when there was no timber. Counter foot arches were put in in some places at the suggestion of Mr. Barnes.

The order of Nov. 20 was made to prevent the danger of poor work on the part of contractors, who had an opportunity of shirking their work by not putting in filling at all, or by using poor rubble masonry and had recourse to the mode of putting in rubble masonry.

Mr. Church said that a previous order of Sept. 23, 1886, was the important one in relation to rubble masonry, in which he left it to the judgment of the principal assistant engineer where he should use rubble in the place of dry filling.

He admitted that the divisional engineers misinterpreted his letter of Nov. 20, and construed it as a general order of substitution of dry filling.

The witness did not know that O'Brien & Clark found out about this order first and began to take advantage of it. He remembered, however, that Contractor McLean, of Brown, Howard & Co., had complained that his firm was not getting the advantage that his rivals were, and wanted the same privileges.

"Don't you think it strange that it should have taken the Chief Engineer five months to find out that this mistake was being made?" inquired Mr. Boardman.

"Yes, but it is more strange that my subordinates did not report it to me."

Messrs. O'Brien & Clark, continued the witness, both came before him and urged him to change his April order, and unless this was done they would be greatly damaged pecuniarily. They did not make any threats, however, and he had not changed his policy since that day in consequence of anything that they had said to him.

"Well, why was not that the end of the matter?"

Because the contractors brought the matter before the Committee on Construction, and I was asked by the committee to give information.

"The feeling in the Commission," said Mr. Church, "was that it was better to lean on the side of safety, and I was asked to reconsider my order of April 29."

Mr. Church stated that the expense of rubble masonry in good ground was insignificant. He also declared he never would have changed his April policy had it not been directed by Messrs. Barnes and Hildway.

The resolution of the Committee on Construction, passed July 11, 1887, and already in evidence, finally settled the rubble question by returning to the old policy, as the division engineers understood it, under the order of Nov. 20, 1886, and, in fact, substituted dry filling throughout the entire length.

Mr. Church said he was very much surprised at the resolution, because it practically overruled his decision of April on a purely engineering question.

After the order of April, 1887, the Commissioners went over the Aqueduct and examined it, but Mr. Church did not think that they learned enough to warrant them in overruling his decision in the matter of masonry over the arch.



THE METROPOLITAN JUGGERNAUT.

### O'BRIEN MAY ANSWER.

The Contractor Forgiven for His Default as to Boodler Keenan's Complaint.

Boodler Keenan's effort to get from Contractor Heman Clark his alleged share in certain Aqueduct contracts was revived to-day by a motion in Supreme Court Chambers, by John O'Brien, of the firm of O'Brien & Clark, Aqueduct contractors, to have his default reopened.

The complaint was served on him June 10, and the suit is still pending in the Court of Common Pleas against Clark, Chauncey S. Truxon on behalf of O'Brien said that E. T. Lovatt, the attorney of O'Brien, had been so engrossed with the work of the Senate Committee that he had let the time slip away.

A young man from Col. Bliss's office opposed the opening of the default. The suit, he said, was for an accounting of the proceeds of the Aqueduct contracts, and a receiver was desired to take charge of them pending the suit.

Judge Ingraham said he would grant the time to answer only two or three days, as would have been done by consent, he would grant an extension of twenty days from to-day for O'Brien to serve his answer.

### DRUG CLERKS FIGHT WITH BARE FISTS.

Both Loved a Pretty Weaver in Lowell and One Was Kneecapped.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

LOWELL, Mass., July 13.—Wallace Powers and Charles Harrington, clerks in a fashionable drug store on Merrimack street, fought a duel with bare fists on the outskirts of the city last night.

The cause of the trouble was that a pretty weaver in the Hamilton Mills had been keeping company and receiving presents from each without the knowledge of the other until recently.

They agreed to settle the question in a ring battle.

Harrington had the best of the encounter in the first round, but Powers got wild and, making a spring at his opponent, left him in an insensible condition by a blow over the right eye.

### RECENT WEEKS ARRIVES IN PITTSBURGH.

A General Break-Up in the Great Iron Strike Is Expected To-Day.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

PITTSBURGH, July 13.—A general break-up of the iron strike may be expected soon, perhaps this evening.

Joseph D. Weeks, Secretary of the Western Iron Association and of the Manufacturers' Association, arrived this morning to take part in a meeting called to consider the situation created by the defection of so many manufacturers.

More non-union men are being put to work at Sing Sing, and the strikers are hourly expecting eviction.

### National Prison Association.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

BOSTON, July 13.—The session of the National Prison Association begins here to-morrow in Tremont Temple. Rufus B. Hayes, of Ohio, President of the association, will deliver the annual address. Delegates from all parts of the country are arriving.

### The Day in Wall Street.

The bulls still continue in control of the share speculation and prices were advanced 3/4 to 2 1/2 per cent. St. Paul, Northwest, Louisville & Nashville, Lake Shore, the coalers, New England, Western Union and Union Pacific were all prominent in the market, the latter feeling growing stronger, and the belief is general that higher figures will be witnessed.

### THE QUOTATIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Canada Southern	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/2
Chicago & North Western	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/2
Illinois Central	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/2
Union Pacific	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/2
St. Paul & Northern Pacific	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/2
Rock Island	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/2
Chicago & Great Western	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/2
Chicago & Western Indiana	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/2
Chicago & Erie	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/2
Chicago & Rock Island	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/2
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